



NAVARRO'S TROOPS ELUDE REBELS AND GET INTO JUAREZ

Orozco Strangely Out of Touch With the Relief Column.

U. S. AFTER MADERO

Taft Will Capture and Imprison Enemy of Diaz if He Can Be Found.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 14.—Juarez has been relieved.

The insurgents, camping at Samalayuca, thirty miles south of Juarez, disappeared somewhere this afternoon and shortly after 7 o'clock tonight three trainloads of federal soldiers, commanded by General Navarro, rolled into the Juarez railroad yards.

A statement is made that the federals found the dynamite which the insurgents had placed under the tracks below Juarez, took it out and burned it and came through unscathed. The troops came almost without warning. A train some men arrived on a hand car and reported that the troops for the relief of Juarez were following. Shortly after 7 o'clock the work train, which had been making the repairs, in charge of W. H. Leach, came into the Juarez station, followed by the three trains of troops, mostly artillery and cavalry. As Juarez has been without artillery this was mostly needed.

L. Gutierrez de Lara, the Mexican Socialist, has taken command at Guadalupe, about forty miles below Juarez, and when visited by reporters today, said he was preparing that place for the temporary capital of Mexico under the insurgent regime.

He had not been interviewed tonight. He had closed all the saloons and destroyed the liquor stores when he was in El Paso. He is the man who helped the "Barbarous Mexico" series of articles.

U. S. Warrant for Madero.
The provisional president of Mexico, Francisco I. Madero is in El Paso, where he slipped out in the last twenty-four hours. The United States officers had a warrant issued yesterday for his arrest as a result of the seizure of papers found on the person of Martin Casillas, a revolutionary leader, as he was returning to Mexico on Sunday from a trip to El Paso.

The warrant charges that Madero planned an armed military expedition against a friendly nation and caused arms and ammunition to be sent into Mexico from the United States in violation of the neutrality and customs laws.

Casillas today was held in \$1,000 bail, in default of which he is spending his second night in El Paso jail. Business in northern Mexico is suffering severely, particularly mining and agriculture, and the El Paso Smelter announces that it will have to shut down its furnaces for lack of ores if the National line is not reopened by the last of the week. Juan Orozco, cousin of the rebel leader, and Julio Acosta have been reported as being wounded in the town of El Paso in the temporary hospital in El Paso.

The revolutionary sentiment is spreading to the west coast of Mexico, according to a correspondent of the Sun, writing from Culiacan, Sinaloa, under date of Saturday last. He says: "The state and federal authorities are very much concerned, quite an effort has been made to get out volunteers for at least home protection. Some companies have been formed and it is known that conscription has been used."

It is said here that the Durango revolutionists recently took a little town called Chalcala; and among other things found the president of the

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SOCIALISTS OPEN CHICAGO CAMPAIGN

(Special Correspondence.)
CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—While seven thousand people cheered bitter attacks on the policy of the official Chicago Socialist party, the Chicago Socialist party opened their city campaign yesterday. William E. Rodriguez, candidate for mayor, roused the audience to enthusiasm when he declared that Chicago is the hub of organized labor in America and that when Chicago moves the nation moves.

Repeatedly, so as to drive home to his hearers the great necessity for its realization, Rodriguez dwelt on the fact that Chicago the graft ridden city can be made a center of labor by united effort on the part of labor.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, TOO.
Philadelphia Providing Women's Suffrage at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—A resolution was introduced in the house today to amend the constitution to permit women to vote.

Representative Carroll, of Fayette county, presented the measure.

PRIEST AROUSING RUSSIANS TO FRENZY

TSARITSYN, Russia, Feb. 14.—Frenzied scenes are witnessed here where the whole Greek Catholic parish is suffering self-imposed deprivations in protest against the transfer to another parish of the priest Heliodorus, the reactionary leader.

Recently the Holy Synod announced the transference of the priest from Tsaritsyn to the diocese of Tula. The announcement threw the parishioners into a religious frenzy, and with Heliodorus they took a solemn vow not to sleep, eat or drink until the order of the Holy Synod had been rescinded. Thousands of persons are cooped up in the church, where a service with lighted candles continues uninterruptedly day and night.

Many of the worshippers are on the point of suffocation, and the suffering of all is distressing to see.

Heliodorus is a peculiar character. In 1907 he was credited with leading the "Black Hundred," the lower stratum of the reactionary forces, in Voronezh province. He is bitterly anti-Semitic and patriotic to a degree that has been described as insane. He is not only followed blindly by those among whom he ministers, but frequently has been the recipient of marks of favor from Emperor Nicholas.

ASSERTS ASYLUM INMATE WAS BEATEN

Convict Said to Have Met Death at Hands of Guards.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Sensational testimony is expected tomorrow in the investigation which District Attorney Mack is making regarding the circumstances of the death of John J. Nugent, the Matteawan State Asylum convict, by a man whose identity he will not at present disclose, which describes alleged violent treatment of Nugent by attendants. A subpoena has been served on the witness requiring him to appear and testify in the judicial inquiry now under way.

Attendant Edward Masten said in his testimony today that he assisted to overpower Nugent when he broke away from his cell. He heard a knock on the ward door and when he opened it Nugent pounced on him. He clinched and the two rolled over on the floor with Nugent on top of him. George Galbraith, another attendant, rushed to his aid and Nugent was overpowered and forced upstairs. No struggle was used and "booting" was not resorted to, but Nugent was held by his wrists by two men while a third man from behind threw both arms around his arms and chest and forced him to walk.

Masten is a man of twenty-three and made an excellent witness. Patrick Flynn, who was in charge of Ward E North, denied that undue violence was used in controlling Nugent. Two days before his death the convict raved and writhed in his cell. It was learned tonight that Norman J. Lees was the witness referred to by the District Attorney. Lees said tonight that although he had no affidavit, he knew where it was and would produce it at the proper time, but that time had not arrived.

Coroner Haight and Dr. Bontecou were notified tonight by the state highway commission that the commission would meet at the Matteawan State Hospital tomorrow afternoon and their presence was requested.

COPPER TRUST MAY BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A resolution providing for an investigation by the government of the methods and practices of the copper trust was introduced in the senate today by Senator Clapp, of Minnesota. The resolution directs the Attorney General to investigate the organizations' methods of operation relative to each other and to other allied corporations of the Anaconda Copper Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the United States Metal Company and the United States Metal Company for the purpose of determining whether there does not exist a violation of the laws of the United States, and especially the Sherman anti-trust law. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee.

THEY READ THE CALL, NOW WANT MORE PAY

(Special Correspondence.)
BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Call correspondent's duties in the last two weeks have taken him into many shops, tailoring, vest, carpenter, etc. At a vest shop at 183 Court street he was able to make six men members of the Call. These men have been reading it very attentively. Imagine the correspondent's surprise when he learned today that the shop had gone on strike for better wages. One man has left and the other five are still out. The boss of the shop exclaimed: "For God's sake, don't come here any more."

If this much action can be produced in so short a time, a circulation of 10,000 more for The Call would surely cause a revolution.

2 KILLED, THIRD WILL DIE, IN EXPLOSION

INGALTON, Ill., Feb. 14.—Two men were killed and a third fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Chicago Great Western railroad today. The Bremen and Bremen men met death, and the engineer will die.

ASKED BETTER FOOD; U. S. FIRED SEAMEN

Panama Steamship Co. Then Engaged Non-Union Italians in Their Places.

Uncle Sam, browbeater, Three weeks ago when the Panama Steamship Company's vessel Ancon reached Colon a crew of seventeen sailors made complaint to the captain about the quality of food supplied to them. When their complaint was slighted the men registered a still more earnest protest.

When the Ancon reached New York on February 5 everyone of these seventeen sailors were discharged.

The Panama Steamship Company is a part of the United States government. The seventeen sailors who were dismissed from the service were union sailors, members of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, of 314 West street.

Absolutely no complaint was made against these men except that they asked for more and better food. Oliver Twist was flouted for asking for more food. Sailors who ask for more food from the United States government are cut off from their means of livelihood by their employer and cast adrift in the streets of New York.

That is not all. The seventeen discharged men assert that although they were dismissed from the service as soon as they reached New York they were not, as frequently happened before, paid what was due them until several days afterward.

The last meal served to a seaman aboard ship is dinner on the day port is reached. So these men, according to their story, were obliged to come ashore penniless and subsist the best they could until Uncle Sam retained their pay until he was ready to turn it over to them.

In the places of the seventeen union men whom the government dismissed when they asked for better food seventeen non-union Italian sailors were employed.

In a speech in this city on Lincoln's birthday, the Secretary of the Navy said that the private builders of American battleships should not be made to observe the eight-hour labor rule. That attack by the government on organized labor and its aims caused a little surprise among persons who are not aware of the motives behind the government, but the action of the Panama Steamship Company in discharging seventeen union sailors who asked for better food should serve to open three dry eyes.

Another surprising charge made by the seventeen discharged sailors is that the union to which they belong and to which they have been paying dues regularly for a long time, has taken no steps to learn why the government took such drastic action and has made no complaint of any kind. They announce themselves as being through with both the United States marine service and the seamen's union, which they accuse of having deserted them at the first fire.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW IN MILWAUKEE

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 14.—The rapid growth of Socialism in this state made itself felt at the state capitol today.

The first minimum wage bill ever presented in any state legislature of the United States was today introduced by Assemblyman Stein.

Such laws are in force in England, Australia and New Zealand. The bill is backed by the Consumers' League of Wisconsin and vests in the commissioner of labor the authority to compel payment of living wages by employers. The commissioner is, in addition, given the power to decide what wage is necessary to supply an employe with the ordinary necessities of life in each instance.

MINISTERS ARGUE OVER LABOR UNIONS

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 14.—The attitude of labor unions toward the church and its work was the subject of a lively discussion at the meeting of the Methodist preachers' association of Worcester and vicinity yesterday in Trinity Church, and it caused a division in that body, with the older members opposing the labor unions and the younger ones speaking in favor of them.

The Rev. Dr. Harvey W. Ewing, pastor of Trinity Church, and the Rev. William H. Dockham, pastor of Trowbridge Memorial Church, declared that in many cases the unions override their privileges and close shops and order strikes at times that work is the disadvantage of the workmen, and that they are controlled by demagogues.

KILLED IN JOY RIDE.
Booze, Chorus Girls and Recklessness Consort With Death.
DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 14.—Harry Niederlander, Michigan manager of the Haynes Automobile Company, was instantly killed at an early hour this morning when his automobile, carrying a party of nine, skidded on the wet pavement and crashed into a telephone pole. His head was crushed. It was the culmination of a "joy ride" which started at midnight and which had intended visiting the road houses out Gross Point way. Four men and two women were injured and taken to a hospital. Two other girls who escaped with slight injuries, were taken to their hotel. All the girls were members of "The Echo" company, which is playing here this week.

HELEN KELLER POINTS TO SOCIAL ENEMIES

Cruelty of Commercialism Responsible for Much Blindness and Misery.

(Special to The Call.)
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—The Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind held a public meeting this afternoon devoted to the problem of the prevention of blindness and the conservation of eyesight. The principal speakers were Dr. F. Park Lewis, of Buffalo; Dr. Mark Richardson, of the Massachusetts state board of health; Dr. David Snedden, of the state board of education, and Miss Helen Keller. For several years specialists in the education of the blind have attacked the problem of saving eyesight as an isolated question.

Miss Keller in her address related the problem of blindness to the fundamental problems of social well being. She did not hesitate to declare her realization of the fact that much disease and suffering is directly due to the thirst of employers for profits. She said:

"I rejoice that the greatest of all work for the blind, the saving of eyesight, has been laid so clearly before the public. The reports of progress in the conservation of eyes, of health, of life, of all things precious to man are as a trumpet blast summoning us to still greater effort. The devotion of physicians and laymen, and the terrible needs of our fellow men ought to hasten us in the fight against conquerable misery."

"Our worst foes are ignorance, poverty and the unconscious cruelty of our commercial society. These are the causes of much blindness, these are the enemies which destroy the sight of little children and workmen, and undermine the health of mankind. So long as these enemies remain unvanquished, so long will there be blind and crippled men and women."

"To study the diseases and accidents by which sight is lost, and to learn how the surgeon can prevent or alleviate them, is not enough. We must strive to put an end to the conditions which cause the diseases and accidents."

"This case of blindness, the physician says, resulted from ophthalmia. It was really caused by dark overcrowding of human beings in insanitary tenements. We are told that another case was produced by the bursting of a wheel. The employer had held a hasty meeting to safeguard his machinery which ought to be used in factories, but which are not adopted because their adoption would diminish the employer's profits."

"Labor reports indicate that we Americans have been slow, dishonorably slow, in taking measures for the protection of our workmen.

"Does it occur to you that the white face which we wear is darkened by the falling eyes of the lace maker? The trouble is, that we do not understand the essential relation between poverty and disease. I do not believe that there is any one in this city of kind hearts who would willingly receive dividends if he knew that they were paid in part with blinded eyes and broken backs. If you doubt that there is such a connection between our prosperity and the sorrows of the poor, consult those bare, illuminated reports of industrial commissions and labor bureaus. They are less eloquent than oratory. In them you will find the fundamental causes of much blindness and crookedness, of shrunken limbs and deformed minds. These causes must be searched out, and every condition in which blindness breeds must be exposed and abolished. Let our battle cry be: 'No preventable disease, no unnecessary poverty, no blinding ignorance among mankind.'"

GUM CHEWING BARRED IN THIS COURTROOM

A trial in the Bayonne police court yesterday was halted by Recorder Hugh Mara to ensure a witness, William Hennessy, who was chewing gum. "Remove that gum from your mouth at once and throw it away," said the recorder. "Gum chewing and dangerous lat pins are barred in this court."

Hennessy looked sheepish and threw his gum away, and several young women slyly slipped their gum from their mouths.

DECLARES LABOR MUST ACCEPT LOWER WAGES

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 14.—In their special monthly bulletin for February, H. P. Taylor & Co. discuss the business future at length, with pessimistic conclusions as to the prospect of further business progress. The situation is summarized as follows:

"The statement can be confidently made without fear of transgression upon economic principles that the country cannot return to a basis of real prosperity until there is a substantial downward revision in costs of production, of which labor receives by far the greatest proportion, and in the amount of profit charged by manufacturers and wholesale and retail distributors. Before the appearance of the great industrial combinations, producers were satisfied with fairly moderate profits and market conditions, while sometimes suffering acutely from depressing competition, were more nearly guided by supply and demand instead of by attempted dictates of powerful interests. The fall in prices of many commodities since midsummer is merely recognition of a natural law.

"It is likely to work considerably further, and labor, by sharp reductions in cost of living, can afford to accept lower wages."

"This would promote production along the line of least resistance and would prepare a most stable foundation for a period of prolonged trade activity. Labor and capital have their equal responsibility and opportunity. What will be the solution?"

GARDNER ON TRIAL FOR TRACK BRIBE

Expected That Grand Stand Play Will Result—Offered Foelker \$25,000.

The trial of former Senator Frank J. Gardner, who is charged with bribery in connection with race track legislation in 1908, began yesterday before Justice Seabury in the Second Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Former Senator Gardner appeared in court smiling and apparently confident and unconcerned. He was accompanied by his wife.

The charge against Gardner is that in April, 1908, while the anti-race track bill was pending in the legislature, Gardner offered to bribe Representative Otto G. Foelker with \$25,000 to influence Foelker's vote. Foelker was asked to withhold his vote when the bill came up for final passage.

Gardner was represented by Attorneys Max Steuer and Henry J. Goldsmith. Assistant District Attorney Charles Nott appeared for the prosecution.

The indictment of Gardner was brought about by the legislative graft investigation committee, which wanted to compel him to tell what he knew about the attempted bribe of the alleged half million dollar "alush fund." Gardner had fled to Pennsylvania and the committee sent Foelker and Robert H. Elder before the grand jury, which promptly indicted Gardner for attempted bribery. He was brought back here from Scranton, but defied the committee and refused to testify.

The indictment alleges that while a passenger on a train en route from New York to Albany Gardner offered Foelker \$10,000 if he would vote against the anti-gambling bills which were being prosecuted by Governor Hughes, and that when this offer was refused others were made, the amount being later raised to \$25,000. All day yesterday a number of talesmen had been examined, but all had formed opinions and were quickly excused. The point which Nott dwelt most upon in qualifying jurors was their acquaintance with City Chamberlain Charles Hyatt Hyde. It was plain that Hyde's personality is to be made a potent factor in the trial.

RECIPROCITY BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The McCall bill embodying the administration's reciprocity agreement with Canada was passed by the house of representatives tonight by a vote of 221 to 92. Five Democrats and eighty-seven Republicans voted against the bill. It now goes to the senate, where chances for its passage are becoming brighter. President Taft received the news of the big vote in the house with great satisfaction.

If it had not been for a gag rule hurriedly reported late this afternoon by Representative Boutell, of Illinois, from the committee on rules after the bill had held a hasty meeting there would have been a session on the reciprocity bill tonight, with little prospect of a vote before Thursday. But the gag did the trick. The Democrats who in the past have awakened the echoes of the chamber with their denunciation of similar propositions designed to make them swallow obnoxious doses in a single gulp, received this one with joy. They were undaunted by criticism and undisturbed by sneers.

STUDEBAKER PEOPLE STILL ABSORBING

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Studebaker Corporation with an authorized capital stock of \$45,000,000 was incorporated by the secretary of state here today. It will acquire the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, the big wagon makers of South Bend, Ind., and the Everitt-Metzger-Flaender Company, the automobile builders of Detroit, Mich.

The stock is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred, bearing 7 per cent cumulative dividends, and \$30,000,000 common. The incorporators are domiciled in the office of the Corporation Trust Company, of Jersey City, the registered agent, and are M. Greig Latimer and John O. Marsh, of New York, and John R. Turner, of Basking Ridge, N. J.

EXPOSE RESPECTABLE OWNERS OF RESORTS

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The names of 300 owners of property, declared to be used for questionable purposes in Cincinnati, were read aloud by Secretary L. A. Watson, of the Cincinnati Vigilance Society, in his report on social purity conditions at a meeting of all the Protestant preachers of the city, yesterday. The names of owners included noted philanthropists, legislators, judges, doctors, attorneys and even charitable institutions. Ministers listening to the recital were shocked from time to time as the names of their own parishioners were read from the list.

By unanimous consent it was planned that pastors of the various churches represented in the organization should at once communicate with the members of their congregations owning such property and tell them of its uses. After this is done the owners will be given a reasonable time in which to sell the property or rent it for proper purposes.

POORBOX ROBBER SENTENCED.

Henry Schweitzer, of 230 East Thirty-sixth street, Manhattan, who pleaded guilty of robbing a poorbox in St. Anthony's Catholic Church in Newark on Sunday, was sentenced yesterday in that city to eighteen months in the Essex County Penitentiary. Schweitzer and his wife and Jennie Fogel, twenty-two years old, of 144 Third avenue, Manhattan, were arrested as they were leaving the church. The women were discharged. Schweitzer is said to have told the police that he got the coin from the poorbox by using a steel rod coated with a sticky substance.

SENATE PASSES CHILD BUREAU BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The senate today passed the bill creating a bureau to be known as the children's bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor. Senator Flint, of California, is the author of the measure which originated in the senate.

The bureau is to be under the direction of a chief whose salary is to be \$4,000 a year and is directed to "investigate and report on all matters pertaining to the welfare of child and child life and shall especially investigate the question of infant mortality, the birth rate, pauper degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations and accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children."

Other officers of the bureau authorized are an assistant chief at \$2,500, a private secretary to the chief at \$1,500, a statistical expert at \$2,000 and a full complement of clerks and special agents.

STEEL HEAD OFFERS SPONGE TO WORKERS

Question of Blame Shouldn't Be Raised When Men Are Maimed.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 14.—U. B. Dickson, first vice president of the United States Steel Corporation, told the senate committee on corporations today that in firing the remuneration of employes injured in accidents the question of paramount importance was not so much to establish the blame as the fact that an employe had been injured and should be cared for. Admitting that the blame must rest somewhere, Dickson said that was a secondary consideration, the vital question being how the man and his dependents were to be cared for.

Dickson was speaking at a public hearing in support of the employes' liability bill prepared by the commission of which he was a member. He said that had proposed measure was the result of months of careful study and research, and although it went further than any other statute in force in this country, he believed it proposed an equitable adjustment between manufacturers and employes and should receive the support of the legislature.

Opposed to Dickson in this view were manufacturers from every section of the state, who objected to the bill as placing a too great burden upon employers of labor. The manufacturers objected particularly to the provisions in the bill which would deprive them of the common law defenses available to them in February 27, the case of Joseph G. Robin, banker, under indictment for grand larceny.

Robin, who was in the court in charge of two officers from the Tombs prison, stood up and smiled during the argument. He said that he was the responsibility of a fellow servant. They also argued that the scheme of compensation fixed by the bill was too severe.

ROBIN MUST FACE TRIAL FEBRUARY 27

After hearing William T. Jerome in opposition Justice Seabury, in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court, held in the County Court house, yesterday set down for trial on February 27, the case of Joseph G. Robin, banker, under indictment for grand larceny.

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TAKT'S BACK UP OVER POSTAL RATE FIGHT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The fight between the Taft administration and the postal rate increase is showing signs of being a long and hard one. The International Union has announced that it will support the proposed postal increase to all the representatives in Washington and intend to fight it through.

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DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS, PERHAPS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The passage of the resolution for direct election of senators were brought about by a conference of Democratic senators today, after which it was announced that the number of the Democrats with the resolution, even with the amendment referring to the power to regulate essential elections. Their position is based on the fact that the action of the senate in this matter is entirely optional to the senate.

PARKER TICKET IS FAR AHEAD LOCALLY

In Four Out of Five Cigar Makers' Unions Socialists Win.

Election returns from the five locations of the cigar makers show a heavy vote for the Socialist candidates and indicate a strong sentiment in the rank and file for more radical policies. Packers No. 251 alone goes for the Perkins ticket.

No. 144, to which Morris Brown, delegate to the C. F. U. and a Socialist, and also Samuel Gompers belong, gives 209 to Perkins, of the administration, and 598 for Parker, the Socialist candidate for president. Brown, for A. F. of L. delegate, polled 212 for Gompers. For first vice president, Gompers got 240 to 475 for Menton.

For second vice president, Tracy 554, Waack 465; third vice president, Fitzgerald 163, Gempy 394; fourth vice president, Kummerfeld 320; fifth vice president, Bradford 408; sixth vice president, Hall 162, Hoffman 409; seventh vice president, Strauss 180, Reichart 269; for treasurer, Lenz 106, Weber 376.

For other delegates to A. F. of L.: Mahlon Barnes, 341; Thomas Trach, 159; Patrick Mahoney, 377; N. Campbell, 103; John T. Smith, 82; Phillip Muller, 302; L. B. Hoffman, 298; Daniel Harris, 161.

No. 141: Perkins 571, Parker 795; Gompers 238, Menton 459; Tracy 446; Waack 647; Fitzgerald 304, Kummerfeld 263; Bradford 226, Hall 249; Hoffman 614, Strauss 299; Reichart 215, Weber 165; Lenz 136.

No. 90: Perkins 403, Parker 339; Gompers 82, Menton 80; Tracy 82; Waack 812, Fitzgerald 47, Kummerfeld 629; Bradford 678, Hall 64; Hoffman 762, Strauss 82; Reichart 575; Weber 590; Lenz 59.

For A. F. of L. delegates: Gompers 241; Barnes 581, Tracy 74, Brown 645, Fitzgerald 57, Mahoney 510, Campbell 31, Smith 45, Muller 53, Hoffman 512, Harris 104.

No. 251: Perkins 100, Parker 138, Gompers 123, Menton 84, Tracy 104, Waack 84, Fitzgerald 79, Kummerfeld 51, Bradford 109, Hall 71, Hoffman 97, Strauss 101, Reichart 43, Weber 92, Lenz 55.

BANKER BARASH CAN'T GET SCABS

The Bank and Office Employees' Union is still waging a fight for higher wages and recognition of the union against S. W. Barash, banker, of 77 Ridge street. The firm has already consented to grant the wage increase, but it absolutely refused to recognize the union or to grant the employees a fifty-two hour work week. The firm has refused to work in the bank, but none are to be had. It was said at the strike headquarters yesterday that the other bankers who are organized into an association which is backing Barash in the fight against the union are sending their children to do the work in the bank. The clerks are putting up a brave fight and all of them are effectively at work spreading the news that Barash is unfair to organized labor.

The clock makers' union were the first ones to take up the fight in the bank and they pledged themselves not to patronize the bank until it recognizes the union and grants the just demands of the clerks. The neckwear makers' union, most of whom are members of the district where Barash has his bank, reported that their members decided to withdraw their respective deposits from Barash and may have already done so. The United Hebrew Trades is backing the clerks in their fight against the bank, and they will help the strikers request all workers to stay away from Barash's bank.

STAGE EMPLOYEES FIGHT SCAB THEATRE

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union has renewed the fight against the Odéon Clinton Street Theatre, 52 Clinton street, for recognition of their organization. Milton Gooderfer, manager of the house, has made several promises that he would engage union stage carpenters, but all the attempts to unionize the house were without avail.

The United Hebrew Trades has taken up the fight against the house and elected a committee to visit all labor and progressive organizations of the East Side to request them to stay away from the theater until it recognizes and employ union men. Several committees visited Gooderfer and attempted to get him to unionize the place, but all they got was promises.

The union requests all workers not to be misled by statements that the house employs union men and to stay away from the theater until it recognizes and employ union men.

PLAN ELECTRICAL UNION IN LOWELL

(Special to The Call.)
BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Following a largely attended meeting of the New England district council of Electrical Workers' Unions of the city it was announced at labor headquarters to unionize the men of that calling in Lowell. After the unionization of that city the electrical workers say they are going to "tackle" Salem.

FAKE TESTIMONY TO JAIL WORKER

Cop Declares Scab Was Dying From Shoe Striker's Assault.

That the shoe manufacturers are trying to break the strike by imprisoning workers on flimsy charges was evident yesterday in the case of Vincenzo La Grego, a striker, who was arrested on Sunday near the Wichert & Gardner shop and charged with assaulting a scab. La Grego was arraigned on Monday in the Gates Avenue Court and held in \$1,000 bail for trial.

But this did not please the bosses and they secured a cop to testify that the scab is in the hospital dying and as a result of this false testimony La Grego was held without bail.

The scab was not in a serious condition, as could be seen when he appeared in court yesterday to testify, and Magistrate Naumer held La Grego in \$200 bail for trial on Thursday in the Gates Avenue Court.

The trial of Minicucci, who was arrested on Monday night while on picket duty near the J. and T. Cousin shop, will come up in the Gates Avenue Court today. Minicucci is charged with beating up a scab five weeks ago, and it is believed that the bosses will get a scab to make complaint against him.

It was learned that there is disagreement among the bosses and that many want to break away from the association and grant the demands of the strikers. The season is now on and orders cannot be filled.

All attempts to secure scabs have failed.

COMPANY YIELDS TO THE POLISHERS

A strike which would probably tie up the entire furniture manufacturing industry was averted yesterday when Medicus & Son, furniture and novelty manufacturers, of Humboldt and Siegel streets, Brooklyn, granted the demand of the furniture varnishers and polishers for a nine-hour day. A committee from the thirty-four varnishers which the firm employs called on the heads of the company last week and made a demand for a nine-hour day, threatening a walkout if their demand was not granted.

The committee was told that if the other furniture manufacturers would grant their workers a nine-hour day that they, too, would grant the demand, but that they did not want to be the first firm to inaugurate the nine-hour day for polishers and varnishers.

The workers planned to call a strike on all varnishers and polishers, but since a settlement had been reached with the Medicus concern action was postponed. The union is determined to get a nine-hour day for all its members and demands will soon be served on all manufacturers to this end. The union and its members are about the only craft of the furniture industry working ten hours a day and they plan a strenuous fight to shorten their work day.

At 4:15 P. M. the workers held a mass meeting at 412 Grand street, the Manhattan tomorrow night where the victory will be celebrated and plans of strengthening the organization outlined. The union invites all polishers and varnishers to attend the meeting and enroll in the organization.

MINERS MAY CALL BIG STRIKE IN OHIO

(Special to The Call.)
BRIDGEPORT, Ohio, Feb. 14.—All the miners in the Jefferson, Belmont and Harrison county fields will be called out on strike this week, President T. L. Lewis declared today as he was leaving for a meeting at the headquarters of the miners to grant the demands of the men in those fields, who have been on strike since last June.

"We do not propose to accede to the demands," President Cunningham, of the Central Operators' Association, declared. "The operators are all united in their stand."

If the operators fail to grant the demands of the men tomorrow, it is said here on good authority, the strike may spread into western Pennsylvania and part of West Virginia.

VAST DEPOSIT OF COAL IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 14.—Eighty million tons of coal have been discovered underneath a twelve-mile area according to a report made public today by the Canadian Geographical Society.

The discovery was made near the city of Edmonton, Alberta. "All the analyses show the coals of this vicinity to be in the lignite class, which, although excellent fuels for domestic and power purposes, require care in shipment and storage," says the report.

Storage under cover, however, prevents much waste, which experiments show that this coal used in the gas products of the down draught type is more economical for power production than the best grade under the steam boiler. The presence of fuel that can be mined in the immediate vicinity of the city is an inducement for the permanent location of manufacturing ventures.

CAR MEN'S LEADERS ASK ARBITRATION

(Special Correspondence.)
GREENFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13.—P. J. O'Brien and John J. Kane, respectively presidents of the Springfield and Holyoke polley men's associations, appeared this afternoon before the officers of the board of trade and asked the board to use its good offices to induce the officials of the Connecticut Valley Street railway to submit to arbitration the differences between the men and the corporation.

O'Brien and Kane claimed that five men were recently discharged because they were union men. The officers of the board of trade took no action this afternoon. It is expected that another meeting will be held.

UNANIMOUS FOR PARCELS POST

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The assembly this afternoon approved the senate resolution advocating a parcels post. The vote was unanimous.

BILL TO "SMASH" TICKET SPECULATORS

Alderman Pass Ordinance, To Limit the Business to Kent Payers.

The Aldermen adopted yesterday an ordinance, which if signed by the Mayor and enforced, will put the sidewalk speculators in theater tickets out of business. The ordinance which was passed without dissent, provides a \$10 fine or ten days' imprisonment for every person found selling, or trying to sell, a theater ticket on the sidewalks. The ordinance does not interfere with indoor arrangements for getting more than the face value of the ticket. It is aimed entirely at preventing the nuisance on the sidewalks.

Even Alderman Frank Dowling, the Tammany floor leader, who has for many years fought against any interference with the speculators, voted for the ordinance yesterday and said:

"In the past when I voted against taking away the license of the speculators I did so because they were veterans who had no other means of making a living. But now those old men have gone and those who have taken their places are a class of men that you might call circus followers, a riffraff from all sections of the country and types of the worst ruffians to be found anywhere. They have no respect for women and insult all who refuse to buy tickets from them. The time has come when this nuisance should be removed from the streets."

The speculators have threatened that they will resist the ordinance in the courts, but the aldermen have been advised by the Corporation Counsel that they had all the power necessary.

Another matter affecting theatres was brought up when Alderman Dowling proposed that persons should be allowed to stand in the back aisles of theatres provided the management kept clear a space of six feet. Under a ruling of the court Fire Commissioner Waldo recently issued a prohibiting standees, but Dowling said yesterday that Waldo had told him that a clear space of six feet at the back would be ample for the safety of those in the building. As there was some opposition to Dowling's ordinance, on the ground that it might involve contempt of court, it was decided to refer it to the law committee for a public hearing.

NAVARRO'S TROOPS ELUDE REBELS AND GET INTO JUAREZ

(Continued From Page 1.)
town had 300 pesos of public funds, which they took possession of. They found that this official had paid the young woman school teacher her salary for several months. It was 240 pesos in arrears and the revolutionists promptly paid her demand out of the 300 pesos and appropriated the remainder. Here in the city the authorities notified the employees at the electric light works to come up and enroll for possible need.

It is presumed that this was also done among employes of other local establishments. In the course of construction of the same, the rebels escaped and come back here and gone quietly to work, but are lying a little low.

MEXICAN TROOPS IN AMERICAN TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Permission has been granted by state department for a force of 200 Mexican regular troops to enter Arizona on their way to protect the dam that is now being constructed in lower California to control the waters of the Colorado river to prevent the inundation of the Imperial valley. This force will be restricted in its operations to the protecting of the dam.

This action was taken at the request of Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, who is interested in the construction of the dam, a great part of which is in Mexican territory. The first proposal was for the Mexican government to grant permission for the regular American troops to cross into Mexico for the purpose of protecting the construction work. This arrangement, however, was not satisfactory to the Mexicans, who preferred to use its own troops for this purpose.

The Mexican government has sent instructions to Colonel Vega, military commander of the northern district of Lower California, directing him to raise a special armed constabulary force to prevent interruption of the work on the dam.

The measure will insure the continuation of the work on the dam and will enable the work to be completed so as to protect the settlers in the valley during the spring freshets in the Colorado river.

TEXAS HAS FORGOTTEN

Sympathy for Mexican Rebels Called "Decidedly Improper."
AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 14.—In the senate Mr. Johnson offered a resolution sympathizing with the Mexican revolutionists and commending them "for their fight for liberty."

Lieutenant Governor Davidson ruled the resolution out of order on the ground that it was "decidedly improper."

IN MEMORY OF BRUNO

To commemorate the death of Giordano Bruno, the Italian martyr, the Popular University and the Italian Socialists have arranged a mass meeting to be held at the La Follia Theatre, 239 Eighth avenue, on Sunday, February 19. A detailed reproduction of the "Miracle of San Gennaro" will be given. William E. Klingbeck, state secretary of New Jersey, and Ottino Marzulli will speak on "Giordano Bruno." Ugo Lupi will speak on "University and School" and Dr. Antonio Riboldi will deliver an address on the "Practical Experiment of the Miracle of San Gennaro." G. V. Giovannitti will preside. The meeting will start at 2 o'clock sharp and all are invited to attend.

MAINE WANTS PROHIBITION

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 14.—The state senate today passed a resolution for the re-submission of a people of the state-wide prohibition law, by the vote of 23 to 7. The house is yet to act on the measure.

McPartland & O'Flaherty Co.

One Block West of Broadway 43d St. and 8th Ave. Established 1862.

We give to our customers the well known S. & H. Trading Stamps. TRIPLE STAMPS MORNINGS DOUBLE STAMPS AFTERNOONS

Here Is Your Chance To buy Housefurnishings, Hand Bags, Ladies' Waists, Skirts, Domestic Articles, Groceries, Etc. The greatest bargains ever offered. Prices have been cut without regard to cost. To clear our stock is the main purpose.

Special Sale of Fine Groceries At Lowest Prices

- FLOUR: We carry all brands that are reliable, but recommend "Florence Brand" as being most worthy of the housewife's attention. It will make cake or bread, pie or pastry, that pleases everybody. It should command the highest price of any made. To introduce it we make a special price, barrel, \$6.50; 1/2 barrel, 79c.
- BUTTER: Good bread without acceptable butter will be very unwholesome. We receive them every day and consequently our quality is always willing to pay a reasonable price; what we offer is the finest made; one pound of what others offer will last longer than 2 lbs. of what we offer. To have dissatisfaction is not economy; you will always find our prices right.
- EGGS: We only handle the new laid and fresh gathered goods; we receive them every day and consequently our quality is always willing to pay a reasonable price; what we offer is the finest made; one pound of what others offer will last longer than 2 lbs. of what we offer. To have dissatisfaction is not economy; you will always find our prices right.
- HOMINY: When you want some made from Southern Kinn-dried, flinty corn, we have it; many places offer an inferior kind, but what we furnish is perfection; 2 1/2 packages, 10c.
- DRIED GREEN PEAS: A vast difference exists in the grades of these goods; the one of good flavor and tender when cooked properly; 7 lbs. 40c; 6c.
- WHEATENA: A very nourishing and popular Breakfast Dish. It is good for the children and beneficial for the old; 12 1/2c.
- CONDENSED MILK: One of the finest brands packed; the cans are full sized and acknowledged by all as the finest ever used; 9c.
- BAKED BEANS: We offer one of the finest brands that are packed; the flavor is delicious; the beans are tender and packed in Tomato Sauce—there are 3 sizes and should retail for 10c, 15c and 20c; we receive the price and offer the large size, 15c; medium, 10c; small, 5c.
- FARINA: The best quality made; it is in 1 lb. cartons and is freshly packed and sweet; 10c in what it usually retails for, but we make the price attractive; dozen packages, 70c; 6c.
- TOASTED CORN FLAKES: They are made by the Quaker Oats people and have just been received from the mill; consequently they are crisp and fresh; large, 10c packages; dozen, 53c; per package, 5c.
- QUAKER OATS: To many people this is the most acceptable breakfast dish; what we offer at this sale are from a new consignment that were freshly packed for us; doz. pkgs., 95c; per package, 8c.
- IRISH OATMEAL: Some that has just come across the water; when you are weak, the doctor makes you eat this to get strong; Eat it always and you will never need to see a doctor; 5 lb. tins, 51c; 2 lb. tins, 22c.
- MOTHER'S CLEANSER: A scouring powder and cleanser; it is packed in sifting top tins to retail for 10c; we reduce the price to, dozen cans, 58c; 7c per can.
- RICE: What we offer is a large flinty grain, thoroughly clean; there is none you can get that will cook more satisfactory or tender; 7 lbs., 33c; 5c.

February Sale of Housefurnishings and China

- 5,000 White China CUPS & SAUCERS; all perfect; large sizes; special, a pair, 5c.
- Sheet Steel BAKING SETS; consisting of 4 pieces, two large baking pans and two bread pans; value, 29c.
- The well known TOASTER; made of heavy sheet iron; will toast 4 slices of bread and cook your coffee at the same time; 15c value; 9c.
- 1x Oval Tin DISH PAN 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 size; heavy tin; strong and durable; 24c value; 15c.
- White China PLATTERS; medium size; 6c value; 3c.
- Asbestos TABLE MATS—good, heavy kind; 2 for, 5c.
- 32.00 100-piece China DINNER SETS; in the new French shapes; very pretty decorations to select from; the ware is exceptionally fine; special, a set, 9.98.
- 100-piece DINNER SETS, with dainty pink floral decorations; in the new French shape; all perfect goods; the patterns are carried in open stock and can be replaced at any time; \$18.00 value, 5.49.
- 52-piece decorated DINNER SETS; a complete service for 6 people, consisting of 6 Dinner Plates, 6 Soup Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, Vegetable Dish, 1 Platter, 6 Fruit Dishes and 6 individual Butters; sale at, 2.98.
- 500 Inverted fancy GAS LAMPS, complete in all colors, with 4-inch fringe; these were made to sell for \$1.25; they consist of Brass Regulation Burner; good quality Mantle; Inner Globe and large outside Globe; with 4-inch fringe; all complete, 79c.
- 500 solid copper bottom WASH BOILERS; made of heavy black tin; with solid copper bottoms; large size; guaranteed not to leak—59c value; at, 59c.
- Another special lot of CURTAIN STRETCHERS; made of the best selected wood, with pins 1 inch apart; pins are brass (nickel plated and rust-proof); will not sag; \$1.25 value; at, 79c.
- 50 barrels of clear crystal TABLE TUMBLERS; 6 for, 11c.
- 50 dozen Decorated CHINA PLATES; in a pretty pattern; all perfect goods; value to \$1.20 dozen; choice, each, 5c.
- STEEL LADDER; made of best selected lumber; strong and durable; 5 ft. size, with wall rest; 79c value, 59c.
- HAMMERS; household size; best steel heads; 39c value; at, 25c.

Sale of Domestic, Etc., in the Basement

- TOWELS: Bleached Huck Towels; hemmed; very special, 6 1/2c. Hemmed Huck Towels; full size; heavy, 7 1/2c. Extra size Huck Towels; hemmed; very special, 8 1/2c. Union Line Huck Towels; large size; special, 12 1/2c. Extra heavy Linen Huck Towels; extra size, 17c. All Linen Huck Towels; hemstitched; special, 21c. Bath Towels; fringed; good quality; special, 8 1/2c. Turkish Towels; hemmed; full size, 10c. Heavy Bath Towels; large size; special, 12 1/2c. Extra Heavy Turkish Towels; hemmed, 14c.
- Extra size Bath Towels; heavy quality, 17c. Our Monster Bath Towels; size 22x44, 25c.
- Toweling: Bleached twilled Toweling; heavy quality; special, 5 1/2c. Linen Toweling; for hand or Roller Towels; special, 8 1/2c. All Linen Toweling; good quality; special, 10c. Glass Toweling; all Linen; red and blue checks; at, 12 1/2c. Extra heavy Bernese Linen Toweling; special, 15c.
- Sheets: size 72x90; seamed in center, 39c. Extra heavy Sheets, with center seam, 45c. Linen Finished Sheets; extra heavy; large size, 59c.
- Napkins: Mercerized Napkins; hemmed; special, 59c.
- Damask: Cream Table Damask; 56 inches wide; special, 25c. Imported Mercerized Table Damask; 64 inches wide, 37c. Silver Bleached and cream Table Damask; heavy, 50c. Full Bleached Table Damask; fine quality, 55c. Snow White Table Damask; extra quality, 79c.
- Pillow Cases: Size 42x54; good quality, 10c. Size 45x56; heavy quality, 12 1/2c. Size 50x56; heavy quality, 17c. Size 54x56; heavy quality, 19c.
- White Muslin: White Muslin; full yard wide; special, 63 1/2c.
- Table Cloths: Bleached Pattern Table Cloths; all linen; full size; at, 98c.
- Gingham Aprons: Values 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c; in extra sizes; plain; also big Prints and Mother Hubbard styles; Made of best quality Gingham; well made and finished; assorted checks; at 15c, 25c, 39c & 49c. Full size; in Gingham; assorted checks; reduced to 25c for.

HARVEST GIVES IN TO CHICAGO PRINTERS

Carvalho Admits Union's Contentment as to Agreement is Right.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Typographical Union No. 16 won a big victory yesterday over the local representatives of William Randolph Hearst, especially over Andrew M. Lawrence, who is taking care of Hearst's political aspirations in Chicago. S. R. Carvalho, administrator of the Hearst estate, from which William Randolph Hearst derived his fortune, yielded to the union demands.

Charles Wilson, who resigned rather than carry out an objectionable order issued by Lawrence in regard to the printers employed on the two Hearst papers, the American and the Examiner, was reinstated.

HARBOR WORKERS IN MOVE FOR 8 HOUR DAY

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Men employed on steam dredges, tugs, drill boats and other craft engaged in work on the improvements of harbors on the Great Lakes, have elected delegates to a conference with representatives of the employers, to consider demands made by the men.



GRAND ANNUAL BALL OF THE N.Y. Socialist Literary Society

Branch 204, 4th Floor Ring SATURDAY EVEN'G, FEBRUARY 18, '11 At Westminster Hall 114th Street and Lenox Avenue. Gent's Admittance, 25 Cents, Including Wardrobe. Lady's Admittance, 25 Cents. Music by Our Favorite Union Orchestras.

FRANK'S Store

N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.



Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

CLASS STRUGGLE GAME

This game is played with colored markers on a board divided into 100 unequal spaces, through which winds a path starting from Capitalism and leading to Socialism. The pictures and letters are full of suggestions, helping young people realize the facts of the Class Struggle. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents Wanted.

SOCIALIST PLAYING CARDS

A new deck of 53 playing cards, standard size and extra quality, with which any ordinary game can be played at night. But the cards are the Trusts, the Queens are the Capitalists, the Jacks are the Police and their assistants, judge, soldier and prosecutor, and the Aces are the organizations of the working class. The other cards stand for many different types of working men and women. Each card carries a bright verse by W. E. B. DuBois. The drawings are by R. H. Johnson. The cards will afford no end of entertainment, particularly if you can induce a non-socialist to take a hand in the game. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. Agents wanted.

SAN DIEGO ANGERED BY DISGRACEFUL SCRAP

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 14.—A disgraceful row in a meeting called by a number of trade union leaders to endorse long term franchises for public service corporations has caused considerable bitter feeling here. The meeting was held Sunday night, and Austin Adams, a former radical, was advocating labor support for long term franchises when Captain Sehon, a member of the city council, and Joseph Fels, single taxer, appeared on the scene.

OBJECT TO OPEN SHOP, CAP MAKERS STRIKE

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Cap makers employed by the Cosmopolitan Cap factory, owned by the firm of Longley, Low & Alexander, are on strike following the statement made by that firm to operate its plant on the "open shop" basis.

NEW BUFFALO PLAN

Commission Government, Initiative and Referendum Proposed. ALBANY, Feb. 14.—The commission form of government is provided for Buffalo in a bill introduced today by Senator Iurd and Assemblyman La Reau. The measure creates a mayor and fourteen commissioners, all other city officials except judges of the city court being made appointive. Any member of the council can be recalled by a special election held on petition of 15 per cent of the voters at the last city election. Party nominations are abolished and all nominations are made by petition signed by not less than 300 voters. Two candidates for mayor and the eight candidates for councilman who receive the highest number of votes in the primary go on the ticket.

PORTO RICO WORKERS FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 14.—A big strike of cigar makers is now on in Porto Rico. More than 3,000 men and 2,000 women are on strike against the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company.

PORTO RICO WORKERS FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST

By SANTIAGO IGLESIAS. (Special Correspondence.) The members in a meeting and the lockout proposition was adopted by unanimous vote. The tobacco trust sent out to the press the following: "To Our Cigar Makers: 'Gentlemen—In reply to the communication brought today by your committee we beg to inform you that we are still in the same position we look at the beginning, which was explained to you clearly by Mr. Fresco. We see no reason for you to have stopped working, since the troubles that have arisen could have been duly investigated and he who had been found guilty would have received due punishment. We hope you will lend your help to settle the present conflict and that you will make no objection to the investigation that lawfully may be expected by any person who has been accused by another. Demand a Surrender. 'Our only aim is to do justice and to see you working again in our shops. The reports on this matter differ very much; our employees inform us in one sense and the committee we had the pleasure to meet yesterday inform us in an absolutely different way. For this reason we would submit the whole affair to an arbitration committee composed of a person representing each party and a third impartial person, and we and you to accept the verdict of said arbitration committee—whichever you may be investigating the matter you must occupy your places in our factory. We think you will understand the good intention we have to settle this trouble and hoping for your answer, we beg to remain, yours very truly. 'The Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company.'"

WORKERS EVADe TRAP

The men on strike refused to participate in this scheme for arbitration, but instead made their demand for a higher rate of pay. The members of the Cigar Makers' Union, although representing a very small minority among the workers at this shop, immediately endorsed the strike and began doing all possible to make it a success. The union sent a representative to the offices of the tobacco trust and made an effort to learn the exact position of the company. The reply was that the manifestation cited above must be a sufficient statement of the company's position. It is impossible for the union to act officially on the company's arbitration proposal, because the proposal is not made to them as a union, but addressed to a mass of unorganized men. The union, however, stands ready to act as soon as the opportunity comes and has in the meantime directed its members to remain away from the struck factory until the strike is over.

PATENTS

INVENTIONS PROTECTED. Careful Work—Maximum Results. BERNARD COWEN, 78 William Street. PATENT ATTORNEY.

COLORADO WORKERS BOYCOTT MILITIA

Labor Assembly Denounces It as Enemy of the Working Class.

GRAND JUNCTION, Col., Feb. 14.—Calling on all organized workers to boycott the militia, the Grand Junction Trades and Labor Assembly at a recent meeting adopted the following resolutions: "Whereas there is an active movement in this locality, tending to the organization of a company of the state militia; and "Whereas we recognize in the state militia an institution not only as a useless drain upon the public funds but also a hired tool in the hands of corporations, contractors and capitalists for the prevention and suppression of any movement or measure which is brought forward by the labor unions intended to promote their independence and rights; and "Whereas the corporate interests through misrepresentation and deception induce many unthinking and well-meaning young men to place themselves in a position where they wish to or not they are compelled to take up arms against their own brother and co-workers in case any serious disagreement between capital and labor. We have to remind you of the trouble in Idaho, Chicago, Cripple Creek and Telluride to convince you that this institution is no friend of ours. "In view of these facts, be it Resolved, That we, the members of the Grand Junction Trades and Labor Assembly, regard any men who join the militia, or employ a member of the state militia, as dangerous to the working class of Grand Junction; and be it Resolved, That these resolutions shall be spread on the minutes of this meeting and be made public in every way possible and practicable."

IOWA MAY ELECT SENATORS DIRECTLY

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 14.—The Iowa Legislature today adopted the Oregon plan for the election of United States senators. The bill passed the house last week by an overwhelming vote and today went through the senate by 31 to 16. Tonight there are strong intimations that Governor Carroll will veto the bill, as it is known that he looks upon the plan as demoralizing to party organization and not representative government. The Democrats and the insurgents combined to make the passage of the measure easy.

TWELVE KILLED IN PARIS TRAIN WRECK

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Western State railway, which has already gained an unenviable reputation for accidents, in which eighty persons have been killed in six months, increased its record this evening, when a collision occurred at Courville, a small station near Chartres. An express train from Paris ran into a freight train, which was unaccountably "switching" on the main line. It is known that twelve persons were killed. The train caught fire after the accident. A third train which had just left Courville was only stopped just as it reached the wreck.

SHIRT MAKERS WIN

Solomon Polsky, shirt manufacturer, 241 Bristol street, Brownsville, signed an agreement with the Shirt Makers' Union yesterday, granting all demands, and the forty workers who have been out for about two weeks returned to work yesterday. The shop is now under the full control of the union and this will help in the work of organizing the Brownsville shirt makers. The union requested that the saloon at 152 Delancey street be placed on the unfair list, and their request was granted.

TAFT AND T. R. PRAISE THE BOY SCOUTS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President Taft, former President Roosevelt and a good sprinkling of governors, Democratic and Republican, united today by word of mouth, by telegram and by telegraph, in praising the Boy Scouts of America. President Taft received the members of the executive council of the organization in the East Room of the White House and made a brief speech, in which he declared himself in favor of the movement. Colonel Roosevelt endorsed the movement in a letter read at the banquet of the council held at the New Willard Hotel, and Governors Hadley, of Missouri; Foss, of Massachusetts; and Brown, of Georgia, sent messages to the headquarters. In his address this afternoon, President Taft—he is honorary president of the organization—said that he was glad to give his sympathy and support "to such a movement as this, the object of which is to take charge of that electric fluid that we call the spirit of the boy, and send it through the right channel."

OPPOSES SONO-MANIA

Quiet Meeting of Society for Suppression of Noise. The Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise met quietly last night at the Ansonia in the apartments of Mrs. Isaac L. Rice, the society's president, and listened to talks on noise, personal experiences of sufferers and suggestions for suppression. Bishop David H. Greer, who was the principal speaker, said he was suffering in this country from a kind of sono-mania, a mad desire, not to say anything in particular or that has any particular worth or significance, but simply with a view to making a constant clatter with our tongues and other agencies and instruments for making a noise. "And on the Fourth of July it all breaks forth into a boisterous clamor of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Bishop Greer suggested that there ought to be some better way of celebrating the birth of a great country.

VERDICT FOR \$10,000 FOR LOSS OF HEARING

In the Supreme Court Circuit in Newark, yesterday, Walter R. Hodder got a verdict for \$10,000 against the Public Service Corporation for the loss of his hearing in consequence of injuries he suffered in an accident on a trolley car December 28, 1907.

Paintings at Popular Prices

CALL AT STUDIO OR COMMUNICATE. Louis N. Bromberg 223 EAST 86th STREET. HOURS 2 to 9 P. M.

The 83rd Day of The Call and Our Ad UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S FURNISHINGS: Neckties, Collars, Suits, Coats, etc. The Lion and Lithonia Collars, Umbrellas, Rubber Shoes, Sweaters, etc. Ladies' Furnishings: Corsets, U. S. d. e. r. Notions, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes, etc. Absolutely Reliable Price and Quality. FREE CALL PURCHASES—CALL CARD. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants 80 AND 82 THIRD AVE. NEAR 10TH ST. N.Y. 10003. Mail orders all over U. S.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing. BARTENDERS' UNION NO. 32. The Bartenders' Union, No. 32, reported yesterday that they had succeeded in unionizing the Utah House, 28th street and Eighth avenue, and that the place had been removed from the unfair list. P. Donohue, of 27 Sixth avenue, has refused to employ union men and the Central Federated Union has been requested to place his saloon on the unfair list. The bartenders thank the Building Trades Union for their services rendered in helping to unionize the Utah House.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing. CANVAS MAKERS' STRIKE. The Canvas Makers' Union is still on strike against the Inevitable Pad Company, 157 Mercer street. The fight has been on for the last week and a half and the shop is practically closed up. Twenty-one men and women are out. The strike was called because the firm discharged an Italian worker for his union affiliation. The workers demand the reinstatement of the discharged man and recognition of their union.

What Local Labor Bodies Are Doing. UNITED HEBREW TRADES. At the meeting of the United Hebrew Trades on Monday night it was reported that the Furriers' Union and the Swiss Embroiderers' Union has been organized. After reading a communication from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers it was resolved to make a demand for union made paper. The union requested that an attempt is being made to get all the Canal street clothing stores to use the label of the United Garment Workers and a committee was elected to assist them in their work. Bartender Union No. 32 requested that the saloon at 152 Delancey street be placed on the unfair list, and their request was granted.

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"WHITE HOUSE EMPTY SINCE LINCOLN"—DEBS

Spirit of Abraham Sways Socialist Audience in Big Chicago Protest.

DEBS AND WARREN AT CHICAGO. Lincoln occupied the Presidency fifty years ago and it has been vacant ever since.—Debs. I want to say that I know all about the local issue in Chicago. And that local issue is the same local issue that we have in Girard or in Milwaukee and in New York and in every other city in this land, and that, friends, is simply this: Who is going to do the robbing for the next few years?—Warren.

DEBS AND WARREN AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Abraham Lincoln was resurrected in Chicago yesterday. The emancipator of the black slave appeared to an audience of 7,000 persons in Dexter Pavilion on the anniversary of his birthday and out of the mouths of Eugene Debs, Fred Warren and others called upon the war slaves of America to cast off the chains which hold them in bondage to universal capital. Debs began his speech by saying: "This day one hundred and two years ago Abraham Lincoln was born. He was in many respects the most extraordinary man ever produced by this country. Up to the time of his birth the slave ships sped from coast to coast, fanned by the wings of the Holy Ghost. "Fifty years ago Lincoln filled the Presidential chair. "That chair has been vacant ever since. When Lincoln entered upon public life slavery had control of every department of government; the President was its puppet. "The Supreme Court was its liveried lackey, Congress its medium. At the behest of this power the Supreme Court announced to the world that the slave had no right, that his master was bound to respect. "Lincoln objected to this, dared to criticize this unjust, judicial tribunal and was denounced and condemned by the press of the slave power. "At Springfield, President Taft pronounced an eulogy upon Lincoln yesterday. It would be interesting to know how what Lincoln thinks of Taft. "I believe it has been announced I was to speak upon Taft, a very big subject—but nothing in it. "The very first I ever heard of Mr. Taft was when we were engaged in a strike in a railroad over here in Toledo, Ohio, and he was on the federal bench, and a railroad corporation pressed the button and he came from Cincinnati, his home, to Toledo on a special car, the road having called for him, and when he arrived at Toledo he went to the headquarters of that corporation and issued an injunction without hearing the employees, thereby paralyzing the labor organization with which I was connected; that was the first time I ever heard of Mr. Taft. Taft Next Heard Of. "The next time I heard of Mr. Taft was two years later, when, at the behest of the same corporate power, he issued another injunction, sending a lot of workmen to jail, and when he sentenced a lot of them he said: 'I am only sorry that Debs is not here, for if it were he instead of you, I would give him as many years as I am giving you months.' You observe that there is no love lost between my subject and myself. Speaking of Taft's "pardon" of Warren, Debs said: "According to the courts, Warren is not fit to be at large; according to Taft he is not fit to be in jail. He is then an extremely undecidable citizen. "I would not undertake to say what I think may become of him, but this is certain, that he has a very promising future behind him. "Debs then turned to the Judiciary. "Let me cite here an illustration of what the courts do. When a little girl in a factory down in New Jersey, while working, had her arm torn from her body by defective machinery, she appealed to the courts for reparation. She was awarded a verdict and judgment for \$17,500 in the trial court. "The corporation promptly appealed to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, the Supreme Court, in reviewing the testimony found that in the course of the trial a photograph had been introduced showing the defendant in her confirmation attire, and the learned judges, as they are called, declared that this was irrelevant, and that because this was irrelevant, all of the evidence tending to show the criminal negligence and the responsibility of the corporation was nullified, and the Supreme Court turned that poor, mutilated girl out in the street empty handed. "And now let me choose a few words deliberately. "There is not a footpad in the whole city of Chicago that would rob a poor mutilated child, yet the Supreme Court of New Jersey, under capitalism, has been guilty of that crime. "Lincoln said that 'whereas the good things that are produced by those who toil, therefore those who toil are entitled to have and enjoy the things that are produced.' "That is the very quintessence of Socialism. Lincoln wanted the worker to have and enjoy the full product of his labor. "You workers are simply the hands in the capitalist system; you do the work and they do nothing; yet they think you are entitled to nothing and hold you in contempt, and this will be as you let them do so." Warren began his speech by saying: "One of the Comrades who preceded me said that he would talk about local issues because the speakers who were to follow knew nothing about the local issue. Now, I want to correct that impression. "I want to say that I know all about the local issue, friends, is the same local issue that we have in

HOLZWASSER

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FREE credit Terms. This Imperial Leather Morris Chair, value \$10. FREE with every purchase of \$10.00. Our New Apartment, consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Bedroom, Kitchen, with Grand Rapids Furniture; value \$400. \$275.00. Largest Amounts in Proportion. Our Terms Apply Also to New York, State, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Photographs and Records. \$1.00. This handsome No. 1000 Table, value \$4.50.

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NEW BRUNSWICK MASONS MAY DECLARE STRIKE

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 14.—The Master Builders' Association and the Bricklayers and Masons' Union have been unable to come to any agreement regarding the latter's demand for a 5 per cent increase of wages, beginning May 1. Several conferences have been held, and the master builders declare that building operations do not warrant the increase at this time. The union men are firm in their demand, and declare that if the new agreement is not reached that there will be a strike on May 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A report that Taft has selected John Hays Hammond to be special representative of the United States at the coronation of King George V. of England, was neither affirmed nor denied at the White House today. Secretary Norton said he had "heard of no appointment," but declined to answer a direct question. On account of the intimate friendship between Hammond and Taft it is thought here very likely that Hammond will be named.

JAPAN SPENDS ITS RECEIPTS

TOKIO, Feb. 14.—Japan's estimated receipts and expenditures for 1911 are each \$275,000,000, this being the sum covered in the budget, which passed the lower house today.

The New York Call Conference MEETS

The Second and Fourth Wednesdays every month AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

FURNITURE, MANTLES AND LOOKING GLASS POLISHERS

A GRAND MASS MEETING ARRANGED BY THE Furniture Varnishers and Polishers' Union WILL BE HELD AT 412 GRAND STREET, N. Y. On Thursday Evening, February 16

Where to Buy Your Books Cheap

The Book Department of The New York Call was greatly enlarged lately. Like many other Call Departments, it has undergone a great change. The old stock was given away to premiums. A new and more up-to-date stock of books on Socialism was put in. It is aimed to make the Book Department of The Call the clearing house for all party members and Socialist organizations in the East. Special Discount to all Socialist Party Locals and Branches, so as to enable Socialist organizations to derive extra revenue from the sale of books. Very low prices to individual Comrades and Sympathizers. Write or call at once to

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MAGAZINE MEN FIGHT FOR LIVES

Raise Fund of \$100,000 to Combat Effort to Raise Postal Rates.

One hundred thousand dollars has been raised to fight the proposed increase in the magazine postal rates.

McClure denied Postmaster General Hitchcock's statement that the magazines are making huge profits, and he also declared that if the increase is put in effect popular magazines of the type of McClure's and Everybody's will be wiped out of existence.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said: "We want no penalty to be placed on reading matter which has such a far reaching educational value."

Norman E. Mack, chairman of the Democratic national committee, in a telegram, said: "Advertising in magazines produces an increased volume of first class matter."

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 14.—Three fatal accidents are reported from nearby cities today.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell fell into an open fire at Alabama City and died a few hours later.

Gov. Dix Signs Bill. ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Governor Dix tonight signed as chapter 2 of the laws of 1911 Senator Wainwright's bill.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

LOUIS STUCKMAN, plaintiff, against Isaac Sandler et al., defendants.

LONG ACRE BOATS. Two ten-round boats will be put on by Manager Billy Neumann for this coming Thursday.

EIGHT HUNDRED ACCUSED. CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Eleven notaries public and more than 800 election judges.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED. ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Governor Dix today commuted from death to life imprisonment the sentence of Napoleon Monat.

BODY OF MAN FOUND HANGING ON BILLBOARD. Policeman Howard, of the Grand avenue station, in Brooklyn, found a man's body dangling early yesterday morning.

AMERICAN SCANDAL IN THE PHILIPPINES. MANILA, Feb. 14.—Governor General Forbes today demanded the resignation of Auditor Clarke.

MANHATTAN. BOOTS AND SHOES. The Regent Shoe Co., 1450 3d Ave., near 84th St.

RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT.

MASSACHUSETTS. Patronize The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call Advertisers' Card.

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CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

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ATKINS—4 Tremont St.

SHOE REPAIRING—Boston.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston.

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS.

UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES.

UNION MADE READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Boston.

UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRAYS.

BOSTON SMOKER—4 Chambers St., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3363-3304 Beekman.

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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15. No. 18.

THE PEOPLE MUST SECURE POWER.

On Friday of last week the Employers' Liability Commission held a hearing at Albany on the causes and prevention of industrial accidents. More than two hundred notices had been sent out to employers as well as to labor unions of Albany, Troy, Schenectady and other neighboring cities. The commissioners expected a large attendance and an animated discussion. But there appeared only one manufacturer, representing the shirt and collar manufacturers of Troy, and the only labor representatives to respond came from the metal polishers and electrical workers.

Senator Wainwright, chairman of the Commission, was reported to have been disgusted at the apathy shown by both manufacturers and labor unions. "It is amazing," he said, "when you consider the importance of this matter and the nature of legislation that may be enacted, that those most directly concerned should show such lack of interest."

How can this apathy be explained? The subject is certainly of the utmost importance to both capitalists and workingmen, particularly to the latter. There are no reliable statistics of industrial accidents for the entire country, but for the year 1908 the number of adults killed in factories was estimated at between 30,000 and 35,000, while the number of those more or less seriously injured was estimated at 2,000,000. The prevention of accidents requires an outlay of money by the capitalists for safety appliances. Compensation for accidents means to them an additional expenditure of money. That is where the interest of the capitalists lies. But to the workers these things mean much more than a mere sum of money. To them the prevention of accidents means the saving of life and limb and health, and the compensation for accidents means being saved from pauperism and degradation for themselves and their families. But notwithstanding the vast importance of this subject, neither workingmen nor capitalists take much interest in the hearings conducted by the Commission. How is this apathy to be explained?

It can be explained only in one way. Both capitalists and workingmen are more or less clearly aware of the impotence of the Commission, and of the legislature that called the Commission into being. Under our present wonderfully "peculiar" American system of government, it is absolutely impossible to obtain any thoroughgoing legislation either restricting the number of industrial accidents or enforcing systematic and regular compensation for them. It is impossible, in the first place, to obtain adequate labor legislation in one state of the Union as long as all the other states refuse to adopt similar legislation, for the legislatures of the more advanced states are afraid of "driving away capital" to the more backward states. And in the second place, it is impossible to obtain adequate labor legislation as long as the courts of this country are permitted to override the will of the people, as expressed through their legislative representatives, and to declare laws null and void on the ground of "unconstitutionality." Both capitalists and workingmen are coming to recognize more and more clearly the impotence of the legislatures and the hopelessness of obtaining any remedial legislation from them. The capitalists entertain no fear. They know their interests are safe. The workingmen entertain no hope. They are beginning to understand that under present political and judicial conditions nothing worth while can be secured by them. Hence the general apathy complained of by Senator Wainwright. Hence the neglect, amounting almost to contempt, with which the labors of his Commission are regarded by the people.

It is not, of course, our purpose to discourage the workers. On the contrary, we believe that even the minute advantages that can be secured through the labors of this Commission and the legislation it may recommend, should be eagerly seized and pressed to the utmost. But in order to awaken a general interest in the whole subject of labor legislation, the people must be shown that they have the power to secure what they desire. And under existing conditions in this country the people lack that power. Hence the primary object of those who really desire to see in this country a system of labor legislation not inferior, at least, to that obtaining in the German Empire or in Great Britain, must be to gain for the people the necessary political power. And this can only be achieved through the nationalization of labor legislation and the abolition of the supreme political power of the courts.

THE MILWAUKEE WAY.

Our admiration for our Comrades in Milwaukee is based not so much upon their undeniably great successes, as upon the manner in which these successes have been achieved.

Our Milwaukee Comrades have never been in a hurry to achieve results. And that is why they have achieved them.

They never attempted to carry their city and county by storm. And that is why they have finally stormed them.

For years they have been carrying on a painful siege and most tedious flank operations. Unceasingly they have carried on a campaign of education through the most regular and systematic distribution of literature. Without halt and without hurry they have been perfecting their organization, establishing a spirit of discipline and confidence in their own ranks, and proportionately undermining the discipline and confidence of their enemy. And the inevitable result spelled success.

The same spirit of patient, unwearied endeavor also manifests itself in the way our Milwaukee Comrades are going about the establishment of a daily newspaper. If ever a Socialist organization stood in need of a daily organ, our Milwaukee Comrades stand in that need. Their administration of their city and county stands under the constant fire of misrepresentation by the capitalist enemy. They need an organ of daily defense.

And they have taken steps toward the establishment of such an organ. The building for its accommodation stands ready. Some important parts of the mechanical apparatus are already installed. With a little effort the daily could be started in short order.

But the Milwaukee Socialists are in no haste. They will not take any unnecessary risks. They are willing to wait and work until success is absolutely assured.

This is the Milwaukee way.

THE MIKADO'S VICTIMS

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

From an editorial of the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung we get a glimpse of the impressions created among Socialists in Europe by the slaughter of Kotoku and his comrades.

Would this judicial murder have ever taken place if Japan was really the country of highest political and ethical progress which it seemed to many enthusiasts during the war with Russia? We now have to revise our valuation of Japanese culture. To be sure, here is an Asiatic nation that has adopted with marvellous swiftness our scientific achievements, our technical inventions. A country that within one generation transformed itself into a modern world power.

Yet we must bear in mind that only forty years ago Japan was still a feudal state, medieval in character, where human life counted for little. The shackles of the past were not thrown off by a gradual process of slow and painful evolution; but by the fiat of a powerful victorious faction.

In old Japan the high aristocracy of the Daimios was the master. Daimios and Samurai, their warrior vassals, elevated the mikado, the former spiritual head of the nation, to secular power. The new Japan is governed by the aristocracy of great princes and minor nobles, with an autocrat at their head. That aristocracy rules in spite of the so-called parliamentary institutions. It still dominates the ethical life of the nation. Its ideals of nobility were the moving power that produced the victory over the Russians.

We shudder as we read the details of the execution drawn out through six long hours. But we must bear in mind that the older inhabitants of Japan grew up under the feudal system with its 270 daimios and its one and a half million samurai, who used to exercise the right of life and death over the common people. Any of the common herd who would not prostrate himself into the dust before a passing member of the nobility paid with his life for his disregard of due respect. Guilt, the missionary, reports that only a few decades ago peasants of the remotest parts of Japan would prostrate themselves into the dust at his approach on horseback because they mistook him for a member of the old warrior caste. The peasant told him of the "feudal regime" when the warriors would cut off the heads of plain people just as the peasants cut off radishes.

Those things have changed nowadays, since Japan desires to take her place side by side with civilized nations. But the spirit of the old regime, of arbitrary sword rule, has been handed down from fathers to sons. Every suspect is closely watched. Every disobedience is severely punished with jails and galleys, if not with the sword. Opposition is branded as Socialism or anarchism. Every secret meeting is set down as a conspiracy. If the police can make such a conspiracy appear as an attempt on the emperor's life so much the better. Thus the police demonstrates the necessity of its existence, its usefulness to the powers that be. We should not be in the least astounded to find in the end that Kotoku and his comrades were simply the victims of the frightened governmental clique and its obscure secret political police.

It is hard to fathom the real facts of this so-called anarchist trial. The proceedings were shrouded in deepest mystery. Witnesses and critical reporters from abroad were rigidly excluded. Of course, it would be folly to accept the written charges as a source of historical truth. For the police of the divine mikado is in such matters just as un-

scrupulous as the police of the Little Father of all the Russians. If not more so. Japan has no independent press able to report and discuss the case on its actual merits. Any editor who would be bold enough to express an opinion contrary to that of the ruling clique would have issued his paper for the last time.

Now the question arises: Is it likely that anarchists or Socialists entered into a conspiracy against the life of the mikado? The cult of the divine ruler permeates the life of Japan to such an extent that the whole thing seems utterly absurd to any well informed observer.

The few Social Democrats that may be found in the island empire are very moderate folk, far too sensible to undertake such acts as are charged in the indictment. To them a conspiracy against the life of the monarch would seem rank madness. They know well that the masses look upon the mikado not merely as an instrument of heaven, but as a real divinity.

Even if common sense would not have prevented the Socialists from such a conspiracy, their own monarchical sentiments would have restrained them. To some extent this is even true of the anarchists, Chagrin, a keen observer, reports that one can converse for hours or even that whole days with the most radical followers of these theories, and talk with them about their plans and prospects, only to discover that they are actually harmless people, impracticable dreamers who would not think of harming a cat, much less of engineering a formidable conspiracy to take the mikado's life. Incredible as it may seem to the European, those folks still cherish a profound respect for the mikado and his constituted authorities. Even the persecutions to which any free thinking person in Japan is exposed, do not appreciably diminish the feelings of loyalty engendered by many centuries of the past.

Only those thoroughly familiar with the mental workings of the little brown man and his deep veneration for the mikado can size up the situation soberly. It is not so much the feudal traditions of thousands of years still retain their grip. The ruling class has craftily fostered those sentiments and impressions from motives of self-interest. In the schools patriotism is inculcated from childhood. They represent the emperor, with great zeal and consistency, as the "Divine Lord," the "Son of Heaven," as divinity itself. It is the supreme duty of the 45,000 common school teachers to fill the peasants' children with jingoism, to impregnate them with the doctrine of the mikado's divine origin and power. The readers used in the schools show that plainly. And the impressions thus made in early youth are not easily shaken off.

Even more liberal Japanese, who have come in contact with life in Europe or America, still speak of their emperor in a tone of profound awe and reverence. How improbable it must be, therefore, that in this country of emperor worship there should arise conspiracies against the life of the divine monarch! But the trick of discovering dark plots that are entirely imaginary is common to all police systems in autocratic states. And that is precisely what Japan still is—an autocratic state with a complete bureaucracy and an elaborate political secret service. The house of any man known in Japan as a Socialist or anarchist, or even merely as in opposition to the existing rule of suspected of disobedience, is watched steadily by some police agent. That creature shadows him at every step. The same happens to foreigners.

One can scarcely imagine a conspiracy against the life of the mikado in Japan. But considering the present stage of evolution, this amazing mixture of old barbarism with modern accomplishments in police methods, it is not at all surprising that the charge of such a conspiracy should have been made in order to give full sway to the cruel measures against any opposition, a plausible pretext for the bloody work of revenge, to stifle every independent thought amid the hub of fear and awe.

A CURE FOR NERVES

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

Some of the Comrades are getting the "jumps." They are suffering from that really unpleasant disease known as "nerves." They are quite sure that there is something wrong with the party, and are groping round to find the sore places. The search has made them "jumpy." They trip, mentally, over molehills, and pass the mountainous difficulties by without notice. They are quite sure that the party is passing into a period of decline, and every shadow on the wall confirms them in this view. Now all this excited feeling is bad. Moreover, the "jumps" is catching. Exactly at the time when we must keep our heads we paralyze ourselves with a fit of "nerves." Of course, rigorous criticism of the methods of the party and the ways of its leaders is absolutely essential to its continued usefulness of the Socialist party. But it must be criticism with the head, and not with the feet; it must not be the result of "nerves." What we most need in the party at the present moment is a healthy and purely intellectual criticism; mere nerves will not do.

There are undoubtedly a hundred faults in our organization. Impartial examination will make that clear. But the criticism that will do away with these faults must be grounded on experience and knowledge, not on mere discontent that cannot explain itself. Therefore, the one thing that the party must do just now is to face the work of teaching—elementary teaching if need be. That there is a great deal of elementary teaching needed among non-Socialists there can be no doubt. Any one who has done propaganda work knows how little the average voter knows about the issues at an election. Ask the average voter his views on Socialism and you will probably find that he does not know what Socialism is. He will be as delightfully vague in his reasons for voting Republican or Democratic. Were it not for the tradition that the Republican party stands for a tariff for protection and the Democratic for a tariff

for revenue only, the average voter would not know which way to vote at all. Any one who did any canvassing at the last election knows how little the voter knew about the real issues at stake. And these voters cannot be taught at the last moment when the election is at hand. Now is the only time that you can teach them, and the best way to teach them is to talk to them quietly in their homes when election excitement is not running high and when the catchwords that the politician invents to catch votes are not yet going their devastating rounds.

The average workingman wants to know a great deal more about politics than he does. He is ever polite, which is far more than I can say about the members of our upper class, among whom one can make about one-half a candidate to ten among the workers. The working people do not want party clap-trap, but plain explanation. As soon as we have shown them what the real issues at stake are, we need not press for their votes. Those will come to us without fail, provided the issue is squarely presented.

Now this work of education can best be done only in quiet times. It can be accomplished only in small settings, and in the voter's home; either by personal conversation, or by the use of tracts or leaflets, or by personal conversation. It is the supreme thing needed in our method of propaganda. Carried out steadily, and in the quiet times, it spells inevitable success.

If there are Comrades really zealous to help on the cause (and others who want a bit of healthy exercise to recover from their violent attack of "nerves") let them take up this method of educational work. Let them select certain houses and food their occupants with pamphlets, followed up by quiet and persistent conversations. If they will do this, and take upon their own shoulders the burden of this "educational" work, they will be surprised at the results. Especially in New York City. In this city it is really the only way to make votes. The little work that has been done in this line already has had admirable results; but there is a great deal more to be done.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A CHALLENGE TO MR. UPTON SINCLAIR.

Editor of The Call: My letter in The Call of February 4 has stirred up a hornet's nest, as I knew it would. Some of the replies have convinced me that Socialists, who are supposed to be more or less enlightened and capable of independent thinking, are as ignorant on the subject of modern advanced medicine as is the most ignorant Republican or Democrat. Apparently radicalism in economics or religion is not a guarantee of enlightenment in science.

I shall not attempt to answer all the letters that have appeared in The Call. To discuss a question intelligently and profitably, one must possess a knowledge of the fundamentals at least, and of this knowledge your correspondents—so far—seem to be devoid.

But there is one statement in Mr. Sinclair's reply to my letter (February 9) which cannot, which must not, be permitted to go unchallenged.

Mr. Sinclair makes a statement, which, if true, is of the highest importance to the human race. Mr. Sinclair says distinctly and unequivocally: "The patient can cure any of these diseases—malaria, gonorrhoea, syphilis—with absolute certainty by fasting a week or two." Chronic kidney trouble, typhoid fever, etc., he says further, "can be cured in the same way and in the same time," i.e., by fasting a week or two. Now, I repeat, if this unequivocal assertion of Mr. Sinclair is true, then it is of the utmost importance that the human race should know it. It will show that for these thousands of years we have been groping in the dark, that our experiments in the chemical laboratory have been useless, that our hunting in the fields and forests for vegetable remedies has been foolish, that the incessant search for germs and their antitoxins has been in vain; in fact this statement of Mr. Sinclair, if true, will not only revolutionize medicine, it will do away with the medical profession altogether; of what use will diagnosis and scientific treatment be, if all that is necessary to do to cure any disease is to fast a week or two?

But how are we to determine whether Mr. Sinclair's statement is correct or not? Merely assertions will evidently not suffice. Mr. Sinclair will, of course, claim that his statement is true; I will claim that it is false as it is ridiculous. No decision can be reached this way. But there is a way: The truth or falsity of Mr. Sinclair's statement can be determined by actual experiment. A person should have the courage of his convictions. If Mr. Sinclair is sure that gonorrhoea or syphilis can be cured to a certainty in a week or two by fasting, then he should be eager to accept the following test or challenge:

I will put up \$1,000 with the editor of The Call, Mr. Sinclair to do the same. I will infect him—Mr. Sinclair—with gonorrhoea or syphilis. He will fast a week or two (or three or four) and take no medicinal treatment. If, at the end of the fasting period, he is well, the \$1,000 is his, and I will proclaim publicly in every one of my journals and in every publication which will be willing to open its columns to me, that medicine is a fraud and a humbug, and that fasting is the cure for all diseases. If, however, the fast fails to cure him, then his \$1,000 belongs to me (and I promise to present it to The Call), and he is to announce publicly that his theories about disease were wrong and misleading, and that his strictures on the advanced progressive part of the medical profession were pernicious and unjustifiable.

Now what objection can Mr. Sinclair have to this test? Fasting to him is nothing—he has done it so often—and he is sure that he can be cured of the certainty by not trying it? The \$1,000 that he would win is a certainty, of course, a bagatelle; but the benefit that the human race would derive from such a public experiment could not be expressed by millions.

I confidently expect an acceptance by Mr. Sinclair of this challenge, or a valid explanation why he refuses to accept. I mention gonorrhoea or syphilis because those diseases are within my speciality and I have always patients from whom I could take the material for the purposes of infection. But another infectious disease, which is not self limited in duration, may be selected.

One more point. We were all under the impression that insufficient food, undernourishment, was the underlying cause of many diseases. For instance, many of us thought that insufficient food was quite a factor in the development and prevalence of tuberculosis. And in the sanatoria, both in this country and abroad, where they have the best results with consumptive patients, they are acting on the theory that consumption is to a great extent a disease of undernourishment, and they are feeding their patients! They are feeding them forcibly! They are making them consume enormous quantities of eggs, meat, milk and cream. And, strange to say, this excessive feeding seems to do the poor emaciated patients good; they gain flesh, they stop coughing, the cavities in their lungs close up, and the tubercle bacilli disappear. But apparently it has all been an error. Henceforth we shall have to advise the sanatoria physicians to starve their patients.

And when in the future the Socialists discourse on tuberculosis as an economic disease, they will appeal to our sympathy and co-operation in vain. Why improve conditions, why increase wages? Fasting is certainly cheap. Very respectfully, WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D., President of the American Society of Medical Sociology.

REV. J. WESLEY ON LINCOLN, RE-LIGION AND SOCIALISM.

Editor of The Call: On Sunday last, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, of New York, addressed a large audience assembled in the New National Theater, Washington, D. C., on the "Religion of Abraham Lincoln."

The writer attended the meeting expecting that the speaker would give considerable time to the denunciation of Socialism—the theme which occupies most of his thought and most of his time—but alas, not a word was uttered against Socialism until the concluding remarks. In the last words the speaker addressed himself to the young men and urged them to be true to the institutions of the nation and to oppose anarchism and Socialism and other revolutionary movements. Evidently without knowledge to the contrary, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill identified anarchism and Socialism as being equally dangerous, except that he made preparation to make Socialism the emphatic word to condemn.

The object of this comment is to call attention to the loose and careless manner which characterizes Rev. J. Wesley Hill's public discourse. It is evident that he does not know the difference between anarchism and Socialism, and it is equally evident that he is in bondage to traditional, antiquated and misleading theological phrases. For example, in speaking of Lincoln's religious beliefs, he said that he comprehended God, the church, the Bible and prayer. These beliefs are such as have very little value. Mere belief in God has little value; indeed it may have no good purpose at all or an evil or bad one. Belief in the Bible as the word of God may be a positive evil. The writer, like thousands of others, was brought up to believe that the Bible was absolutely free from error and was written by divine inspiration. This belief rested not upon personal investigation, but upon the testimony of those who had never examined the writings for themselves, but accepted the testimony of equally credulous people before them. Belief in the church as an unqualified good certainly was not Lincoln's position. He never joined any religious society for the simple reason that he could not prostitute his soul or intellect to profess to believe as truth what he had no reason for believing, but probably reasons for not believing, as truth.

The Rev. Wesley Hill admitted that twenty or thirty of his ministers in one city opposed him in his efforts to abolish slavery. Lincoln recognized the importance of organized effort for ethical instruction and religious culture, but he saw, as many other far-seeing patriots and truth seekers have seen, that the church is not the most progressive of institutions. Indeed at times it has been the most unprogressive. Lincoln certainly regarded the churches of his day as corrupt in their basic principles and refused to join them, albeit he would have joined a church that did not involve intellectual and moral suicide. These are his memorable words: "Whenever I find a church which has for its sole condition of membership 'thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind and strength' and 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' that church I will join with all my heart."

The writer as a minister wishes to call attention to the loose and unjustified manner of the Rev. J. Wesley Hill spoke of Lincoln in this respect and to show that one who uses language so carelessly and confusedly in one sense will be likely to do so in another. It is not, therefore, surprising when Mr. Hill confuses Socialism and anarchism, and speaks of both as tremendous evils and as a peril to the commonwealth.

Again, it is perfectly evident that Mr. Hill advocated Christianity as the only true religion and did not even suggest that the religion of Jesus and traditional Christianity were antagonistic to each other. On the contrary, an increasing number of Christian ministers are discovering that Jesus was a Socialist and that religion as taught by Jesus is identical with the spirit of Socialism. So that today we have a large body of people known as Christian Socialists, and there are a large number of college professors and theological and university students who prefer to ally themselves with the Socialist movement than with the Republican or Democratic parties.

The number of books coming from the pens of ministers and religious teachers is very interesting and startling as an indication of the trend of modern thought. Some of the readers will remember the book recently published bearing the title "Christianity and the Social Crisis," by Professor Reuschenbusch, which traced the ethical teaching of the Old Testament to the time of Jesus and showed that the ethical spirit of the Bible and of Socialism are identical. This book does not know of the number of books coming from the pen of the Rev. J. Campbell of London, England? Mr. Campbell has the largest Protestant Church in the world, and perhaps is influencing a greater number of people than any other one minister, and he does not hesitate to declare the relationship of the religion of Jesus and Socialism. But very lately the religious world has been startled by the announcement of a book called "The Import and Outlook of Socialism," in which the writer identifies the ethical spirit of religion and Socialism. The writer of this book is the Rev. Newton Mann, of the Unitarian Church, a man of independent means, of matured experience and much culture, and such a book must have great weight.

In the face of these facts, what ground has the Rev. J. Wesley Hill to condemn Socialism as a menace to the commonwealth, or Christianity as a menace to the program of Socialism in his life the ideals of a universal brotherhood based upon economic justice?

Surely these men have as much right to their convictions as James Wesley Hill and the reverend gentleman did a great injustice to an audience assembled to hear an oration on the character and religion of Abraham Lincoln when he seized the opportunity to condemn as anti-American the Socialist movement, which aims at abolishing war, excluding

CHURCHIANITY ILLUSTRATED

Editor of The Call: The direct consequences of present social and economic conditions are so hurtful to the finer nature of mankind that they often divert attention from the indirect injury done by that system. Here is a good example of that indirect injury, arose in connection with the "Bodies of London."

The bodies of the two "anarchists" found among the ruins of the burning house were put in coffins taken from the chapel of Ilford Cemetery, and placed in the church. I quote from the London Weekly Times (January 27): "When the chaplain arrived at the undertaker by whom the bodies were placed in the chapel, it was, he said, a disgraceful sight. He protested that he would have to use the Church of England service over two men who were members of that church, and died in such circumstances. Purely it was an outrage upon public decency that they should have been buried in the same ground as the unfortunate policemen at whose funeral he officiated."

"Immediately after the service in the chapel was over (there were other coffins there, and service was not omitted, nor these two taken out very well, as they were named the chance) the coffin of Fritz Joseph, the 'anarchist,' was placed in the hearse and after an interval of two hours the bodies were buried in a 'common grave,' also containing several others in the consecrated part of the cemetery. The committal sentences were read over the bodies. The chaplain was not present, and the only person at the graveside was the undertaker's assistant and the grave diggers."

This is not the natural consequence of the commandment, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." But through the long centuries since then the present regime has been establishing itself. Six hundred years ago in the Divine Comedy Dante tells how he met the soul of Manfred in Purgatory. Manfred had been enemy of the church and excommunicated (in those days the excommunicated were regarded and treated as anarchists are today), and his soul had been dug up by the order of a chaplain, but a bishop, and his bones were placed in an unconsecrated ground. His words:

Horrible were my crimes; But Goodness Infinite has arms so long That it lifts up that which turns to dust. But if a chaplain will not accept the commands of his God as law, he can hardly be expected to listen to Dante.

The sad part of this story is the very likely the chaplain is a fine fellow, determined to do his Master's will as he understands it, but bigoted and fanatical enemy of the society against all who do not profess absolute loyalty to the established order with its appointments—private property, a privileged class, an order of gentilefolk, etc.—has so warped and twisted his mind that he cannot see this abominable offense against the divine spirit of forgiveness and mercy. He is but one more whose moral nature has fallen a victim to our present social system.

H. D. SEDGWICK, New York, Feb. 10, 1911.

THE CARPENTERS' ELECTION

Editor of The Call: I have been a reader of The Call from its first issue to the present, and for that reason I do not like to see the Call used to create false impressions among its readers. Your issue of today has an article described as "Social Correspondence." It is headed "Carpenters' Recent Vote Is Small Margin." "Charles Bausher Wins."

Now the facts are that the vote quoted is the result as counted by a compilation committee. But Huber was re-elected by the biggest majority ever had. The face of the returns gave him 12,000 majority. And the committee has been six weeks busy trying to count him out. They have thrown out the vote of about 2400 civil unions, 89 per cent of which are him a large majority. At the time they still found Huber ahead, and they reconsidered their action in regard to two of the local wards where they had thrown out, namely, No. 2 of Chicago and No. 2 of Philadelphia. They were under the impression that Huber's majority was less than 12,000 and No. 5 gave Huber 450 and No. 6 gave Schand 643. But they slipped somewhere, and when the totals were made up Huber was still ahead.

Now, whether Charles Bausher elected or manipulated in can only be determined by the full account of votes cast, which will be published in the February issue of the Carpenter. But the end is not yet. I do not know who your correspondent is, but if he is the person I imagine him to be, he knew the facts.

As you do not publish his name, I am not looking for any notices, must stipulate that my name be published. But I assume all responsibility for the correctness of the facts communicated through your information. Yours truly, MEMBER L. U. NO. 476, New York, Feb. 11, 1911.

CATHOLIC SOCIALISTS' ATTITUDE

Editor of The Call: Will Catholic Socialists in Massachusetts who are willing to write to a young man who doubts that you can be both a Socialist and a Catholic, kindly send me their addresses? more the merrier. My address is Wesley Hills, Mass. ALEX. E. WHELAN, Feb. 12, 1911.